

Cal



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 19, 1919.
METAL TRADES STRIKE
DREAMS AND INDUSTRIAL SALVATION
REPORT OF ACCIDENT COMMISSION
ARE NOW IN A HURRY
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bellmen's Union, No. 265—828 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 12—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 31—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Polson.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—513-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XVIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1919

No. 46

Metal Trades Strike

Gradually the unions of the Bay District Metal Trades Council are wearing down the opposition of the employers who violated their contract with them on October 1st. During the past week another large foundry signed up and began operations under union wages and conditions. This break gives the unions an opening that will be valuable in bringing still others to terms and the strikers are happy over the victory achieved.

Shipyards in the United States are no longer war utilities and ship plant operators have no right to invoke a wartime measure to restrain strikers from picketing their yards.

John L. McNab, counsel for unions cited to appear in the United States District Court here to show cause why they should not be restrained from picketing the Schaw-Batcher shipyards in South San Francisco, made this argument today after Judge William C. Van Fleet had continued the hearing one week.

McNab, who formerly served as United States attorney in San Francisco, asked for a continuance on the ground that he just arrived from Arizona and was unprepared to go ahead with the case. The court room was crowded with those named in the petition of the Schaw-Batcher Company, and interested spectators. Attorney Timothy Healy appeared with McNab to represent the labor men and organizations. Among those present as a spectator was Congressman John I. Nolan.

Charges that the union pickets have interfered with the operation of the Schaw-Batcher plant by "intimidating and threatening" men reporting for work were denied by McNab.

In his statement he placed emphasis on the fact that the injunction is being sought under a wartime measure, whereas hostilities ceased thirteen months ago.

Application for a restraining order against union pickets was made last Friday. The petitioners asked that labor leaders arrayed in the shipyard strike be compelled to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be issued to stop picketing at the Schaw-Batcher yards. It was pointed out that a local ordinance here gave protection to the Union Iron Works but that no similar law existed in San Mateo county.

After the court hearing, McNab issued the following statement:

"The workers deny that there has been any violence or threats of any kind against the employers or against any of the men who have returned to work. This denial is supported by the fact that there has not been a single arrest at the Schaw-Batcher plant. This is probably the reason for the failure of the Schaw-Batcher Company to go into the State courts. The jurisdiction of the Federal Court is invoked on the theory that the shipbuilding plant is a war utility.

We believe that it will be shown that the shipyard is not a war utility, for the reason that the Government relinquished its control of shipbuilding plants on March 21st and that the shipyard has since been operated as an independent industry, seeking contracts in the open market. Previously all the shipyards were operated as Government industries.

The strike is the result of the Schaw-Batcher Company repudiating on September 29th a con-

tract to become effective on October 1st, and which was executed on August 16th.

On September 24th the Schaw-Batcher Company informed the workers that it repudiated its contract, and it was in turn informed by the workers that they would not accept the repudiation and that unless the Schaw-Batcher Company discharged its obligations in good faith the men would refuse to work.

September 19th the Schaw-Batcher Company notified the workers that the Government at Washington had declared for a continuance of the wages fixed by the Macy award and made it appear that the Government would refuse to do business with any concern paying a higher wage, but on September 24th, Washington officially advised the Pacific Coast shipbuilders that such was not the attitude of the administration.

The executives of the unions have adopted a policy of passive resistance, and disorders and violence, insults, threats and intimidations have been carefully and continuously avoided.

That there is no fear upon the part of those who have returned to work is evidenced by the fact that they have freely and openly gone to and from the shipbuilding plants, have moved about the city and have lived in their own homes without molestation or fear of insult or injury.

"Starvation is the only thing that will force the shipyard workers back on the job under the Gary plan of collective bargaining," declared Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, in addressing the Labor Council last Friday night.

"And we are not going to starve," added Miller, who said:

"We have heard two big squeals from the employers this week. All along they have been telling of the large number of men who had returned to work. Then, suddenly, they began advertising for men. Then their next move was to go into the courts and apply for an injunction. They have played their last card and lost the game.

"We are fighting for industrial democracy, and we are going to win, just as we helped win the war to make the world safe for democracy. We are making all organized labor's fight and we expect all organized labor to help us fight."

NURSES' UNION GAINING.

Recently the hospital stewards and nurses of San Francisco have come to a realization of the benefits that are to be derived from organization and the union has increased its membership as a consequence. For a long time the nurses seemed to feel that it would lower their dignity to affiliate with a union, but, as in many other callings, this false and silly pride has been set aside and those engaged in this line of endeavor have come to appreciate the fact that if they do not look out for their own interests no one else will. In discussing this question with a nurse during the past week she said: "When college professors and school teachers and musicians and many other professions organize and affiliate directly with the other workers it seems to me ridiculous for the nurses to claim that it is beneath their dignity to become union members," and that certainly is the correct view of the situation.

DISCONTENT A GOOD SIGN.

The present industrial discontent portends good for the future. Unrest is nothing to be alarmed about, but is rather a sign of approaching prosperity. These were the statements of Arthur E. Holder, Labor Member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, at a recent meeting of the Educational Congress at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, speaking on the relation of education to industry.

"Anything that harbors and encourages discontent is good," said Mr. Holder, "and when there is little discontent, and nature turns things over, it is a sign that it is to be followed by a period of progress and growth.

"I deny and challenge the loose charges now too glibly made that the American working people are idlers and slackers," declared Mr. Holder.

To substantiate this challenge he produced figures from the official reports which showed that in 1913, the year prior to the war, although in this nation there were only one-fifth of the world's population, it produced 22 per cent of the world's wheat, 35 per cent of the world's oats, 60 per cent of the cotton, and 80 per cent of the corn.

The United States also produced 25 per cent of the world's horses, 27 per cent of the cattle, and 40 per cent of the swine, as well as 25 per cent of all the dairy products. In minerals our 5 per cent of the world's population produced 50 per cent of the pig iron, 56 per cent of the copper, and 60 per cent of the petroleum.

Our manufactured products of the world's production were 22 per cent of woollens, 25 per cent of linens, 25 per cent of cotton cloth, 45 per cent of paper, 25 per cent of glass, 36 per cent of shoes, and 50 per cent of steel products.

Our wonderfully industrious and freely educated people have proven their worth from a purely dollar and cent stand-point, by enriching the world with 24 per cent of all the agricultural products, 40 per cent of all the mineral products and 34 per cent of all the manufactured products.

"This," Mr. Holder forcibly stated, "was accomplished by our 5 per cent of the world's population."

His figures showed also that the nation stood equally high in the development and increase of manufactured products. In the year 1850, the working men and women in industry in this nation produced values equal to \$1,064 per capita, and in 1910 produced \$3,125 per capita, showing an increase of 193 per cent in 60 years. He added that the nation had not produced money alone, but had also made self-reliant, resourceful citizens.

"These figures," Mr. Holder concluded, "clearly show the relation of education to industry. They are a tribute to the educational system of the United States, and prove most emphatically and eloquently that labor on our farms and in our industries is active, intelligent, industrious, loyal, and wonderfully productive."

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"If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting," said Franklin. Government Savings Stamps are a good investment.

DREAMS AND INDUSTRIAL SALVATION.

By Chester M. Wright.

Everyone will remember the old fable about the tortoise and the hare.

The story goes that the tortoise and the hare started on a race. Of course at that point everyone concludes that the tortoise is foolish. He should have known that it was useless to try to run faster than the hare, because the hare was built for speed, while his own anatomy was designed only for slow motion.

However, the race started, so the fable tells us, and the hare bounded ahead like a twelve cylinder racing machine. But pretty soon the hare stopped to rest and went to sleep. While thus recumbent, the hare was passed by the slow-going tortoise. The tortoise didn't have the speed, but he had determination, if we believe the fable. He used his head as well as his legs.

Fables of this kind have usually been applied to people, without losing the point. Today the world contains numerous persons who are impatient, like the hare, and who have all manner of speed theoretically. They believe they can take the world apart, see what makes it go 'round, and put it together again so that it will run in much better shape than it runs today. In fact, they believe they can make it all over again so that it will be perfect.

There are many persons who have theories about present unrest. They are impatient because everybody does not immediately adopt those theories. They believe that presto change! everything could be changed and made perfect. They are absolutely sure that they have the speed to win the race for the solution of all troubles.

We have with us Socialists, Communists, Bolsheviks and others of the same type. Each has his theory for remaking the world in a hurry. Each is impatient with all the rest of the world for being so slow and pokey. Some are so impatient that they want to blow the rest of the world into insensibility so that the job of remaking will be easier.

Many of these impatient persons have written big books about their theories. These books are studied by others who go at the subject with religious fervor and who absorb all of the impatience that is in the books. A great deal of the time the impatience becomes intolerance. We have in Russia an excellent example of this intolerance.

But the work-a-day world, playing the part of the tortoise, plods along, feeling its way, stumbling over facts and conditions at every step, painfully making its way toward tomorrow and the day after.

The tortoise knows that it has serious limitations and it knows that it must overcome these by patient effort. When it comes to a bump in the road it proceeds to climb over the bump, or go 'round it. It has to recognize the bump. It knows that there may be a lot of other bumps ahead and it knows that to get over them it has got to keep going. The tortoise seems to be a practical sort of thing.

We are not going to gallop into Utopia on the backs of theorists, visionists and professional purveyors of industrial and political salvation. Put that down in the little red book and put a pink ribbon in it to mark the page.

Of him who comes saying "follow me and I will lead you into eternal sunshine," be suspicious. Find out if there will be any bread and butter along with the sunshine. Also any houses and warm overcoats, for even sunshine can get cold.

The plodding ways of America are too slow to suit numerous persons of erratic, impetuous and unstable mentality. They take the red emblem of warning away from the ditch in the middle of the street and make of it an emblem of disorder

and destruction by waving it aloft over a collection of wild ideas. Whereat wise men shake their heads and wonder how so many people get that way.

Now, nobody who possesses any sense will say today that everything is as it should be. Most honest and intelligent persons understand that there are grievous wrongs in the world. A great many will be specific enough to say there are serious wrongs right among us in our own ward and precinct, in our own mill and factory, so to speak. But wise persons also realize this valuable and fundamental fact:

We have got a social order today that is far in advance of anything the world has ever known. It is so good that we do not want to go backwards an inch. So much of it is good and precious that we want to keep every bit of progress that we have gained. We make the good things by hard work. We have got under our feet the basis of a sound, satisfying civilization.

Understanding that much, they conclude that the thing to do with the weak and faulty parts is to fix them. If the tortoise could construct things it is likely that if he came to a river, and couldn't swim it, he would go to work and build a bridge. The hare would probably try to jump it, and mayhap land in the middle of it.

What is wanted today, and what the vast majority of people seek, is steady, constructive improvement of our civilization. They understand that we have the machinery with which to make changes and improvements. They understand, too, that if the whole thing is smashed then it will be a case of building all over again, from the jungle up, which is something frightful to contemplate. The mad March hares of the human race who today want speedy destruction of society as it is in order that they may make for us a land of palaces and luxury have simply forgotten facts. There is a man who stands all day at the gate of a certain institution picking money out of the air. The money looks good to him and he is rich every night. Gold lies in a glittering pile at his feet. But nobody else can see his gold. Nobody will sell him anything for his wealth. He is crazy. He imagines his gold. The fact that there is no gold is no bother to him at all. But others have to feed him and clothe him and keep him from freezing to death.

A lot of persons today are picking ideas for social salvation out of the air and piling them in rich heaps about their feet. They wonder why it is that the world doesn't take all their wealth of wisdom and use it. The reason is that the world, which, after all these years has become a wise old bird, looks and sees that there is nothing there. The world looks at the sign over the front door of the institution where these prodigal and prolific persons abide—the world looks and goes on about its business of being practical and plodding and getting along toward tomorrow and the day after.

WAITERS NOMINATE.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has nominated the following officers: President, A. S. Rose; first vice-president, Selig Schulberg; second vice-president, Carl Helbig; business agents, H. W. Van Dyck, William Turner; secretary-treasurer, J. Weinberger; trustees, A. Davidson, Hugo Ernst, R. Baldwin, O. W. McGuire; delegates to Labor Council, W. Turner, S. Schulberg, H. Van Dyck, C. F. Welch, Theodore Johnson, J. Weinberger, J. R. Weiss, H. Ernst, C. Helbig, Otto Bendorf, Charles Fox, O. W. McGuire and Frank Henfling. The election will be held January 5th.

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REPORT OF ACCIDENT COMMISSION.

A reduction in the total number of industrial injuries for the year 1918, as compared with 1917, is a feature of the report of the California Industrial Accident Commission, which report is in the hands of Governor Wm. D. Stephens. In 1918 there were 104,767 industrial injuries, as compared to 109,988 for 1917, a reduction of 5221. This is gratifying news, especially when it is recalled that more men were employed in 1918, and many of them in hazardous occupations. Unfortunately there were 80 more industrial deaths in 1918 than in 1917, as shown by the total for each year: 1918, 706 deaths; 1917, 626 deaths. The permanent injuries for 1918 numbered 2100, as against 1942 for 1917. The temporary injuries were 101,961 in 1918, as compared to 107,420 in 1917.

A brief survey of the 706 industrial deaths shows that 59 occurred in the shipyards of California, 40 on the high seas, 38 were electrocuted, and 19 were killed by improperly guarded gears and cogwheels. There were 8 women killed while at work during 1918. The production of motion pictures caused 3 deaths, and 6 policemen and 2 firemen were killed in the discharge of their duties.

A summary of dependency following the 706 industrial deaths shows that there were 817 total dependents as the result of 364 fatalities; 153 partial dependents were left in 80 fatal cases; in 246 fatal cases there were no dependents, and in 16 fatal cases the degree of dependency was unknown. The average age of the widows was 37.6 years. The dependent children averaged 8.4 years.

Life pensions were awarded in 13 cases of serious and permanent injuries. There were 21,969 injuries that caused a time loss of 11 days, or longer. The remaining temporary injuries did not last longer than the 10-day waiting period. There were 8 life pensions awarded in 1917.

The average age of the killed during 1918 was 39.9 years and the average wage was \$25.01 a week, as compared to 38.8 and \$22.26 a week for 1917.

The sum of \$3,955,030 was awarded California's 104,767 injured workers (including the dependents of those killed) during 1918. The sum of \$1,228,617 represents the medical, surgical and hospital payments. The total of these two sums gives \$5,181,647.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 1679 contested cases filed with the Commission. This total should not be confused with the total number of industrial injuries. The latter number more than 100,000 each year, and out of that total only 1679 failed, during the twelve months noted, of adjustment between the employers and employees. It was necessary for the Commission to decide the issue in the contested cases. Since the first compensation law became effective on September 1, 1911, down to June 30, 1919, there were 7784 claims filed because of controversies.

The Commission disposed of 1506 cases during the year, being 173 cases less than those filed. Compensation was awarded in 1002 of the 1506 cases and denied in 292; 78 cases were settled and 134 dismissed. The extent and duration of disability was the cause of 394 cases; whether injury was in course of employment the cause of 252 cases; dependency the cause of 168 cases. The wilful misconduct of the employer was the issue in 13 cases, and the wilful misconduct of the employee in 27 cases. The troublesome issue of hernia appeared in 69 cases.

The influenza epidemic of last winter and the absence of employees in the Compensation Department in war service were factors in increasing the average time consumed in the decision

of cases from 56.6 days in 1917-1918 to 67.8 days in 1918-1919.

During the last fiscal year applications for writs of review from decisions of the Commission were made to the appellate courts in 48 cases. Writs were granted in 33 cases and denied in 15 cases. Of the 33 writs granted the courts affirmed the Commission's decisions in 12 cases and annulled 9 awards. Proceedings were settled and dismissed in 2 cases and 10 cases were pending on June 30, 1919. Including decisions upon cases instituted prior to the last fiscal year, 48 decisions were rendered by the courts, and the commission was sustained in 35 cases, or approximately 73 per cent of its decisions taken up on appeal. There are pending before the United States Supreme Court three writs of error from final decisions of the California Supreme Court affirming the Commission's awards.

The Commission's records show that during the last three years there have occurred in California an average of 200 fatal accidents each year where no dependents were left. Under the new Rehabilitation Act, the sum of \$350 must be paid into the State treasury for each such death for the purpose of providing for "vocational re-education and rehabilitation of workmen disabled in industry in this State." From this source there will be available approximately \$70,000 a year for the work, which corresponds with that done for disabled soldiers of war by the Federal Government, as well as the governments of other countries.

A special report was issued in January, 1919, covering an investigation of the serious permanent injuries occurring in California between January 1, 1914, and June 30, 1918. Each year there are approximately 250 injuries of so serious a character that they constitute an industrial and economic handicap. About 30 per cent of these men are unable to return to employment of any kind, 18 per cent were receiving lower wages than formerly, and the condition of the average permanently crippled worker is decidedly lower than before injury. The statistics show that such average worker is 37.8 years of age; he has had the equivalent of four and a half years of common school education; he is intelligent, capable and willing to learn; he has two dependents besides himself; he has been awarded compensation for 139 weeks; he receives a compensation of \$13.55 a week; he has lost nearly 12 months from employment; he is now employed at a wage of \$16.60 a week; he feels his position is uncertain and that the hazards of unemployment increase daily; he owns an equity of \$184 in a home; he earned a wage of \$22.34 a week prior to injury.

Industrial education is claimed to be the solution for these unfortunate men, and it is stated the industries responsible for their condition should bear the cost. The Federal Board for Vocational Re-education estimates that it will cost about \$1000 to rehabilitate the average disabled soldier, based on a twelve months' course.

California's "General average" is 12 to 14 years older than the average soldier, and it is not believed a course of more than six months is advisable.

General Lighting Safety Orders were issued during the year and there is now in effect a code that provides the best lighting facilities for employees.

Steam Shovel and Locomotive Crane Safety Orders, Petroleum Safety Orders and Tunnel Safety Rules were prepared during the fiscal year.

As is the custom with the Commission, committees of employers, employees and experts prepared the various safety standards for submission to public hearings. The outcome has been satisfactory, because competent men have laid the foundation and have rendered signal service to the people of the State.

The engineering force visited 1386 places of employment to provide for the safety of 138,149 employees, and also made 182 reinspections and 58 accident investigations.

The premium income for the first half of 1919 exceeded \$1,500,000, indicating the likelihood of a total volume considerably in excess of \$3,000,000 for the full year. As the total premium income for all carriers is estimated at \$8,000,000, the Fund was, on June 30, 1919, doing about 40 per cent of the entire compensation business of California, in competition with a large number of insurance companies and inter-insurance exchanges. More than \$1,000,000 have been returned to policyholders in dividends, and over \$1,000,000 have been accumulated as a net surplus for protection against catastrophe. All legal reserves for losses, unearned premiums and expenses have been set up and maintained.

The Fund's total admitted assets on June 30, 1919, were \$3,398,749.35, and the total net surplus, after deducting liabilities, was \$1,100,923.60. There was invested in Government municipal bonds the sum of \$2,611,993.26.

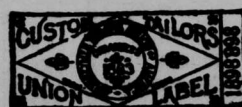


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ARE NOW IN A HURRY.**By Charles M. Kelley.**

The unseemly and significant haste now being manifested by the Senate to rush through legislation returning the transportation system to the control of private owners is the outstanding feature of the new session of Congress. Convening on the second of this month, consideration of the Cummins bill, with its vicious anti-strike provision and other concessions to Wall Street interests, was begun immediately, and it is receiving attention to the exclusion of every other subject.

For more than two years a propaganda has been maintained by the railroad lobby with the object of prejudicing public opinion against public ownership of the means of transportation. In connection with this campaign, a systematic conspiracy has been practiced to make some phases of railroad operation unpopular. Over and above all this, operation and maintenance were purposely made costly, with the result that during the first year of government control a heavy deficit was incurred.

All these unfavorable factors tended to discredit government control, and the railroad interest, it seemed was to have plain sailing for their carefully laid plan to secure the return of the roads and at the same time gain substantial concessions from Congress that would have reacted adversely upon the American consuming public.

During recent months, however, the drift of public sentiment has been running strongly in the other direction. In the months of July, August and September and October the railroad administration earned a net profit, over and above the exorbitantly high rental which a profligate Congress bestowed upon the private owners of the railroads.

Very little has been said by the press concerning this reversal, and the railroads are bending every energy to secure favorable action from Congress before it has had time to influence the public. The net earnings of the railroads for August were \$12,397,000; for September, \$19,000,000, and for October, \$11,000,000. The railroad administration has finally gained domination over unfaithful managers and the public interest is being conserved. Hence the intense desire on the part of the railway executives to force a return of the roads before the people are correctly informed as to the true situation in the transportation industry.

One of the most notable additions to the railroad discussion is a minority report filed by Senator Robert M. La Follette, member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce of the Senate, which reported out the Cummins bill. For more than twenty-five years Senator La Follette has been regarded as an authority on the railroad question. As governor of the state of Wisconsin he curbed the railroads and made them the servants of the people. Much of the railroad legislation enacted in recent years bears his name. His deliverance on this question, therefore, assumes commanding importance and doubtless will tremendously influence the people in favor of a continuation of government control.

"At this time, when every energy is being devoted to reducing the high cost of living, it is nothing short of folly to take a course in handling this railroad question which is bound to increase the already exorbitantly high cost of living," the report declares. It charges that the "Cummins bill contains every vice which is supposed to inhere in government ownership and none of its virtues," and that the only line of industry the bill is "naturally calculated to stimulate is litigation and the manipulation of railroad securities."

PHONE OPERATORS HERE.

Representatives of various Telephone Operators' Unions on the Pacific Coast are holding a conference in San Francisco this week on the matter of wages and working conditions of telephone operators employed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The conference is presided over by Miss Rose Sullivan, general organizer for the telephone operators' department of the International Bro-

therhood of Electrical Workers, who came here from Boston three weeks ago to conduct an organizing campaign among telephone operators.

The conference is preliminary to a coast-wide conference of union telephone operators to be held in San Francisco the last of this month, when there will be adopted a wage scale and working agreement to be submitted to the telephone company.

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FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

At the regular November Meeting of San Francisco Local No. 1, the following members were elected officers of the union for the ensuing term: President, W. J. Varnes, Deputy Shipping Commissioner; First Vice-President, J. F. Whelan, Army Headquarters, Western Department; Second Vice-President, Walter J. Cuthbertson, War Department, Fort Mason; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Olivia F. Ritter, Collector of Customs Office; Secretary, Alfred Berryessa, Naval Office, Custom House; Treasurer, L. W. Harless, Finance Department, War Department, Fort Mason; Conductor, J. K. Johansen, Salvage Department, Presidio; Guard, A. J. Paulist, Quartermaster, Department, Fort Mason; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, H. W. Frederich, U. S. Mint; Charles Franklin, Immigration Service; George Harris, Quartermaster Department; Mrs. Sadie E. Adams, Customs Service; L. C. Bonds, Appraiser's Department; P. W. Naughton, Quartermaster Department, Presidio; Charles F. Hutchinson, Appraiser's Department.

Executive Committee: Medical Department, Timothy Long; Packers, Quartermaster Department, W. B. French; Clerks, Quartermaster Department, G. E. Johnston; Motor Transport Corps, L. Odberg; Salvage Department, Quartermaster, Miss Frances House; Presidio, L. T. Curran; Letterman Hospital, John Hall; Army Headquarters, J. F. Whelan; Interstate Commerce Commission, John E. Boice.

U. S. Customs Service, Inspectors, Jos. Head; Guards, John Regan, W. Hamburg; Laborers, E. H. Pannell; Storekeepers, Don R. Jacks; Appraisers, Chas. F. Lohner; Weighers, David Lawler; Clerks, F. W. Lynch; U. S. Weather Bureau, T. Francis Drake.

Immigration Service: Inspectors, P. J. Farrelly; Laborers, A. J. McGovern; Interpreters, Carlton Rickards; Mechanics, C. W. Lunny; Clerk, D. K. Watkins.

Custodian Service, P. T. Sullivan.

Custodian Service, Postoffice, W. H. Crane.

U. S. Mint, A. W. Marisch.

Internal Revenue Service, W. F. Mullins.

Steamboat Inspection Service, Thos. J. Young.

Forest Service, Edward Dillon.

Shipping Commissioner, W. J. Varnes.

Benicia Arsenal, Geo. E. Thomas.

Light House Service, Geo. D. Cobb.

Quarantine Station, Morris Gumpert.

Navy Pay Office, L. E. Bennett.

Navy Department, Goat Island, J. McKenney.

Those present had the pleasure of listening to a few words from their esteemed brother and Past President Lieut. Commander F. H. Ainsworth, U. S. Navy, who just arrived from the Orient. The members were all glad to see him and enjoyed his instructive remarks, expressing their appreciation by a rising vote of thanks.

The Social Committee, composed of Mrs. L. V. Duncan, Mrs. M. Wallgren, Mrs. O. F. Ritter, Miss Ida Roschmann, Geo. J. Harris, Geo. W. Stanley, W. J. Cuthbertson, A. W. Marisch, H. G. Meanwell, and Al. Berryessa, are very busy arranging for a grand installation and ball, to be given in the early part of December, for the benefit of the members and their friends.

LEGION'S POSITION.

San Francisco, December 11, 1919.

Editor Labor Clarion—Dear Sir: I have been requested to forward you the enclosed resolution, adopted by San Francisco Post No. 1, American Legion, at last night's meeting. The resolution had been prepared before Col. David F. Barrows, State president of the American Legion, issued a statement as to the Legion's stand of neutrality in labor-capital disputes, and was adopted as showing still more clearly the Legion's attitude in this regard.

Of the 37,000 men who entered the service

from San Francisco, approximately 27,000 are members of organized labor it is estimated. In view of this fact alone, setting aside the intention of the Legion to work for Americanism, not capitalism, it can be readily seen that reports that the San Francisco American Legion posts are anti-labor have no true foundation.

Sincerely,

PHILIP J. SINNOTT.

"Whereas, There are in San Francisco several strikes going on and there may be in future other like differences between capital and labor; and

"Whereas, It has been the policy of the American Legion to secure employment for its members and other ex-service men; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That San Francisco Post No. 1 of the American Legion go on record as being opposed to the wilful sending of applicants for positions to any person, firm or corporation with which organized labor has any dispute—this for the purpose of 'breaking' any strike. Provided, however, there is nothing to be construed in this resolution which will tend to prevent the sending of such applicants for such positions to such person, firm or corporation if it is done on the expressed desire of said applicants; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the County Committee for their perusal and guidance, and also that proper publicity be given the resolution for the information of all concerned."

NOLAN TO SPEAK.

Congressman John I. Nolan will address an open meeting under the auspices of Golden Gate Aerie No. 61, F. O. Eagles, Tuesday evening, December 23d, at the Eagles' Lodge Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue. His subject will be on Industrial Unrest.

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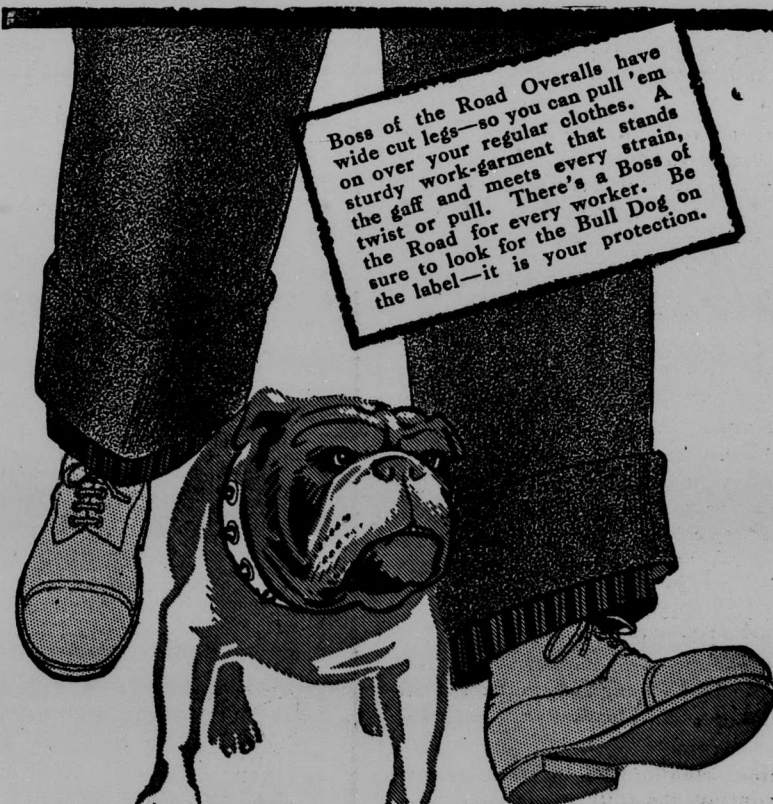
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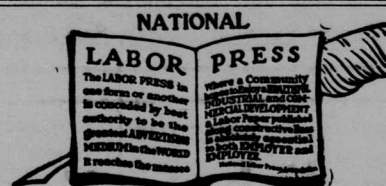
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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1919.

The reds have surely made a fine mess of it in Seattle. Before they came into control of the Central Labor Council organized labor had representation on practically all Boards and Commissions in the city. During the past two years, since the reds came into power, the organized workers have nominated candidates at every election and the candidates have regularly gone down to ignominious defeat at the polls. This indicates clearly that the trade unionists of the Northern city have become so disgusted with the tactics of the soviet chiefs that they refuse to vote for the labor candidates lest their action be interpreted as giving approval to the tactics of the reds. It can be stated without fear of successful contradiction that the reds never came into control of any institution without wrecking it in a very short time. Those who think this an overstatement of the facts need but look about them to find unmistakable verification. There are striking instances of the truth of the assertion right here in this city at the present time.

Gradually we are learning why the cost of living is high, and some people are becoming aware, to their amazement, that the wage workers are not responsible. Coal operators making from 15 to 2000 per cent profit and shipowners reaping from half a million to a million dollars profit for a single trip of their ships indicate that we really have some profiteers in this country who are responsible for the outrageous prices the consumer is compelled to pay for the necessities of life. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Rosseter each has made definite statements. Both were public officials in charge of the information they gave to the people and the truth of their statements cannot be questioned because it is a simple matter to refer to the public records and ascertain whether the statements are correct or otherwise. Further investigations will doubtless reveal the presence of many other financial kings seated in the same boat. Let the investigations go on until the people know the facts and then if they do not see to it that some of these greedy grafters go to jail they will deserve their fate.

Developing Democracy

These are great days for democracy. During the past three years we have had dissertations on democracy for breakfast, dinner and supper. In fact we have heard so much about democracy and talked so much about democracy that some of us have been harboring the delusion that the American people were about ready to usher in a great expansion of democracy, political democracy, social democracy and industrial democracy. But these fond hopes are rapidly being blasted, politically, socially and industrially.

Last week the San Francisco Board of Fire Commissioners, by a vote of two to one, the President casting the deciding ballot, passed a rule prohibiting any member of the Fire Department belonging to any union. On Monday morning the Chief of the Department called in the men who recently joined the Firefighters' Union and peremptorily ordered them to either sever their connection with the union or the Fire Department.

The excuse offered by President Sykes for this startling action was that there might be a strike of firemen, though he was thoroughly aware that the constitution of the union definitely and specifically prohibited strikes under any circumstances whatever and that no body other than a union itself has any power or authority to order a strike under the laws of the American Federation of Labor. The truth is that some other motive prompted the action, and we are not without an opinion as to what source the influence came from.

At any rate the members of the Fire Department have been told in unmistakable language that they are not in the category of democrats and are not to be permitted to enjoy the privileges or benefits of democracy. That in the San Francisco Fire Department autocracy of the most pronounced and unyielding character is to hold sway, and this in spite of the fact that Mayor Rolph was re-elected by the people of this city by an overwhelming majority after having stated at the opening of his campaign that he would not oppose organization of the firemen. But what is a mere decision of the people to a master like Sykes?

And then came another splendid illustration of the progress we are making in this country toward the goal of democracy. A few months ago the overworked slaves of the newspapers decided to organize a union in the hope that they might be able to gain for themselves a small portion of the things they are entitled to. A Newspaper Writers' Union was organized by the men and women who have been working from ten to eighteen hours per day for a mere pittance. Promptly some of the newspapers, particularly the morning papers, asserted their opposition to the move by at once discharging a number of those who had the temerity to assume that they were free and independent citizens of this Republic and entitled to a modicum of the privileges enjoyed by other citizens.

One of these papers is owned and controlled by William Randolph Hearst, who has been preaching democracy in the editorial columns of his newspapers throughout the Nation for more than twenty years. Officials of the labor movement in this city, being convinced that his representatives in San Francisco must be acting in direct conflict with the policies of Mr. Hearst, proceeded to write him a letter advising him of the facts with relation to the treatment accorded the news-writers on his San Francisco publication. Consider the astonishment of these men when they received a reply to their letter in which Mr. Hearst indulged in a lot of twaddle about the inadvisability of members of a profession affiliating with the other workers of the country and illustrating his point by saying that under such circumstances the next step might be that of the clergy organizing and refusing to administer absolution to the dying except within working hours. Just where Mr. Hearst found a parallel between newspaper writers and other professional men he failed to state and we freely confess we can see none whatever.

However, the firemen and the news writers have been told plainly that they are slaves and outside the pale of freemen in a democracy.

Yes, indeed, these are great days for democracy, but they are better days for autocracy. As Charles Dickens said more than a half a century ago: "These are the best of times and the worst of times." Take your pick according to the position you happen to be in.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The recent extra session of Congress was one of the most reactionary in history. While the people of the country were suffering from the high cost of living and many other evils, Congress turned a deaf ear to the earnest appeals of the suffering. It passed the months in endeavoring to find some new way of encroaching on the liberties of the people, especially of those who work for wages. Will the present session be any better, and if not, will the people call those who misrepresented them to account?

The employer who insists upon dealing only with his own employees to the exclusion of trade union representatives is prompted in his course by one of two things, he either believes he is incapable of negotiating with skilled trade union officials or he hopes to be able to intimidate his employees into accepting his terms, and in either event the workers cannot afford to permit the establishment of any such system and will not permit it without a most strenuous fight. It is an unfair and unreasonable attempt to place the workers at a great disadvantage and has nothing whatever to do with "Americanism" as some of its advocates would have us believe. How these greedmongers have suddenly become great Americans is really astonishing. "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel" surely applies to these parasites.

Interest on Liberty Loans now amounts to between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000 per year. The population of the United States is estimated at something under 110,000,000 persons. The United States Treasury therefore is disbursing investment profits averaging \$8 each to every man, woman, and child in the country. More than 20,000,000 persons were listed at the close of the Victory Loan as holders of war bonds, indicating an average family holding which just tallies with the above figures—some \$200 worth of Liberty or Victory bonds, producing an income of \$8 per year. Hundreds of thousands of persons who never saved money before did so through the purchase of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. As soon as the war ended, this accumulated money burned their pockets like the small boy's first dollar. They began to sell their Liberty Bonds, a very few, proportionately, because they actually needed the money. A very large proportion sold them, at a loss of a few dollars, because they itched to spend the money. A far too great proportion traded them for stocks which, in many cases, will prove a total loss. Others sold to invest in stocks of the same lack of worth. Because of the pressure of sales from these motives, Liberty bonds have been selling below par, and persons compelled by circumstances to sell have been forced to accept a loss of money they could ill afford. This has been the more regrettable because the depreciation in price was artificial. What becomes of the Liberty bonds sold below par? The strong boxes of the wise investor are the answer. He is absorbing more and more of them, knowing that a Government security, absolutely loss-proof, and bearing four to four and three-quarters per cent interest, is a marvelously good investment. In the meantime, the Government is continuing the sale of War Savings Stamps, which offer a safe and easy way to save money. They are always redeemable at 10 days' notice, in case of need, at cost plus interest earned.

WIT AT RANDOM

The story comes from London that two negro soldiers were engaged in conversation when one remarked: "I'se gwine ter get me a eucalyptus."

"A what?" queried the other.

"A eucalyptus—dat's a musical instrument, food!"

"Go on, nigger!" was the retort. "You can't kid me—dat's one of the books of de Bible."

During his first week at work in the crockery shop Sam had carelessly broken a large vase. On pay day he was called into the manager's office.

"Half of your \$4 a week wages will be stopped," said the manager, "until you have paid for that \$30 vase."

Sam grinned. "Well, sir," he remarked, "it looks like I'm sure of a steady job, anyhow."—American Boy.

Once there was a concern which manufactured what they were pleased to call "silver" spoons. There was a dealer who bought largely from them, but was always clamoring for a lower price.

"But I can't lower the price," the manufacturer would say, "unless I put in more lead."

"Oh, well, more lead by all means," the dealer would say.

Some time later the dealer wired that he would take an enormous consignment if the price were cut another ten per cent.

"Can't cut price another penny," the manufacturer wired back.

"Put in more lead," wired the dealer.

"Impossible," was the reply, "last lot shipped you was all lead."

There was once a politician, formerly a farmer, whose reputation was such that a colleague, meeting an old man from his district, asked confidentially:

"What do you think of him down your way? Is he an honest man?"

The countryman stroked his whiskers and smiled.

"Would you call him a liar?" asked the other.

Another stroking of the whiskers, then he replied:

"Well, now, I don't know that I'd go so far as to call him a liar, but those who know him down our way do say that when he wanted his pigs to come to their feed he had to get somebody else to call 'em."—Boston Globe.

The teacher had written 92.7 on the blackboard, and to show the effect of multiplying by ten rubbed out the decimal point. She then turned to the class and said:

"Now, Mary, where is the decimal point?"

"On the duster, miss," replied Mary, without hesitation.—London Tit-Bits.

The Man of Law—But, my dear madam, there is no insurance money for you to draw. Your late husband never insured his life; he only had a policy against fire.

The Wonderful Widow—Precisely. That is the very reason I had him cremated!—London Passing Show.

Kind Father—My dear, if you want a good husband, marry Mr. Goodheart. He really and truly loves you.

Daughter—Are you sure of that, papa?

Kind Father—Yes, indeed. I've been borrowing money from him for six months, and he still keeps coming.—London Tit-Bits.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GREY WOLVES' CHORUS.

By Dr. Frank Crane.

(The following editorial by Dr. Frank Crane is reproduced here with his permission.)

Hurrah!

We have killed the League of Nations!

Ha, Ha! Ho, Ho! Come hither, jackals, wolves, hyenas!

The lions have finished. We begin.

The lions fought at the Marne, at Chateau Thierry, Argonne Wood.

Parsifals, pure fools, they died for the Ideal.

They thought they would end War.

That when they had smashed the Hun they would end the Old Order.

The Old Order of mad National Vanities.

Of vast armies and navies, crushing, impoverishing the workers, draining the State, wasting the fruits of labor.

The Old Order — Militarism, enveloping, strangling every Nation as a shirt of Nessus.

We have undone all that. We have shattered the Unity of the Allies they achieved.

We have hurled insult to France, Italy, England, our late companions in arms.

We have smashed the President, with his proud Idealism, stained his plume with blood, his shield with grime.

We have butchered the Hope of the World with the knife of Party Politics.

We have published abroad that Americans are good quitters and bad sports.

That we will fight for our own safety, but will do nothing to save the world.

Let the Armenian starve, and the Turk rave, and the Poles perish, and all the world burn up.

What do we care? What do the jackals care for the visions in the brain they munch?

Come boys! Circle and dance! Join hands and sing!

Bark, Sherman! Capet, Reed! Boast, Borah! Laugh, Lodge!

Up with a Nationalism that means selfishness, shame, truculence, and another war!

Down with an Americanism that means Co-operation, Faith, Brotherhood and similar twaddle!

Berlin rejoices. The Bolsheviks chortle! Monarchists and reactionaries all over the world smile and say, "I told you so!"

War is not dead. War lives. We have saved it. Build greater navies! Increase your armies!

Expand your cannon factories and powder mills. Get ready for the next war.

Save your little boys, O mothers. Be careful of them. We'll need them soon.

We have killed the League.

We have enacted the greatest Crucifixion since our forefathers nailed the dreamer Christ to the cross.

We have killed the League.

Let there be a holiday in Hell.

(Copyright 1919, by Frank Crane.)

A JUVENILE GENIUS.

Next Sunday afternoon the people of San Francisco will be given an opportunity to see and hear a little musical genius at the Civic Auditorium when Miss Marian Patricia Cavanaugh, daughter of P. F. Cavanaugh of the Painters' Union of Alameda, will give a piano recital in connection with the usual Sunday evening concert. Miss Cavanaugh is eight years of age and the youngest of a family of fourteen children. She is receiving her training under the direction of Joseph George Jacobson of this city.

SEEK SUPPORT FOR REFORMS.

Republican party support for legislation to improve conditions in the Federal civil service will be sought this week by the National Federation of Federal Employees through Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee, Chairman P. J. McCumber and Floor Leader Frank W. Mondell of the Congressional Steering Committee, and Chairman S. D. Fess of the National Republican Congressional Committee, during the meetings of the Republican National Committee in Washington.

In a letter addressed to Chairman Hays today, President Luther C. Stewart of the National Federation of Federal Employees asks for a hearing in order to lay before the members of the Republican National Committee and thus before the party leaders throughout the country the specific measures deemed essential by the organized employees of the Government as represented by the 153 local unions of the Federation in 43 states.

Of outstanding interest in the program of the organized employees is a demand for protection in their right to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, as at present legalized under the Lloyd-Lafollette act of 1912. The Federation declares its opposition to such measures as the recent attempt of Senator Myers of Montana to require the forfeiture by all members of trade unions in the Government service of their union cards.

Equally important from the employees' point of view is the proposition of the National Federation for a new kind of civil service commission with enlarged powers and a personnel to include representatives of employees, administrative officials, and the general public, women as well as men to be members of each group. Coupled with this proposition, the Federation urges legislation guaranteeing to women in the service equal opportunities and equal pay with men.

The Nolan Minimum Wage bill; extension of the work of reclassification to the entire civil service of the United States, and, pending such extension, a wage increase of \$480 per year for

employees receiving base pay up to and including \$2500 per year, \$360 for those in the grades between \$2500 and \$3500 per year, and \$240 for the grades between \$3500 and \$4500 per year, are equally essential features of the employees' program.

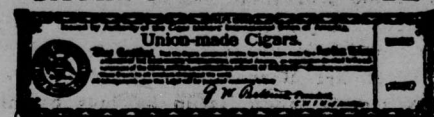
EXTENSION DIVISION.

Foreign-born persons whose native accent has interfered with their full participation in American life will welcome the opportunity to be given them by the University of California Extension Division to overcome this defect and to learn English accurately. Mrs. Mabel Farrington Gifford, of the University faculty, is to start new classes in English pronunciation for foreigners in San Francisco and Oakland the first of the year, and will also have classes for the curing of speech defects in children.

The training of foreigners to overcome their natural accent is not merely a training in pronunciation such as is given American born children in the use of unfamiliar words. It has been found that in the production of vocal sounds in foreign languages the mouth muscles, the vocal chords and the tongue are used in a different manner from that in which they are employed in the pronunciation of English. The teacher, understanding this, points out the difference to the pupil, and shows how the mouth must be used in accenting English.

The dates for opening the new classes have been set by the Extension Division of the University of California and registrations for the classes are now being received at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and at room 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

The class in English pronunciation for foreigners opens in Emanu-El School, 1337 Sutter Street, on the evening of February 4. The adult stammering class opens on January 7 at the same place, 1337 Sutter Street. On Saturday morning, January 17, Mrs. Gifford will start her Teachers' Training class in the correction of speech defects, at the Affiliated Colleges.

Fleischmann's Yeast**ALWAYS DEPENDABLE****For Sale at All Grocers****SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE****BLUE LABEL CIGARS****A Hidden Leak**

A record of water deliveries to a flat building in the Western Addition shows that the normal use averages 1200 cubic feet a month.

The October meter-reading showed that 5600 cubic feet had been delivered during the preceding month. We called attention to this abnormal delivery and advised that a leak be looked for and repaired.

Nothing was done, with the result that in November the meter recorded delivery of 11,400 cubic feet—85,500 gallons!

An immediate inspection on our part showed the meter in good working order. All signs pointed to concealed leakage which was increasing steadily.

Our service department thereupon sent the owner a letter, concluding thus:

"On receipt of this letter which we send by special delivery, a rush order should be telephoned to a plumber to locate and repair this break, which is causing heavy and increasing waste."

Result: A blind leak under the cement walk in the alleyway was discovered and repaired, and water delivery was reduced to normal.

Those who follow the directions in our folder, "A Check on Waste," detect leaks like this before much water is wasted.

The distribution of this folder is in line with our policy of helpful service.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

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UNION MADE

Overalls

They fit, but they don't bind. Mogul overalls are strong, serviceable garments of generous proportions designed for muscular men who have real work to do.

All Sizes at All Dealers

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Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.



More Wear For The Money

ORPHEUM.

There will be eight entirely new acts in next week's Orpheum bill. The Ford Sisters, Mabel and Dora, formerly of the Four Fords, the greatest dancing quartette in the history of vaudeville, will head the programme in a new and original act called "The Frolic of 1920" which consists of a group of four dances. The Ford Sisters bring with them beautiful costumes, scenery, elaborate paraphernalia and their own orchestra, which is under the direction of Art L. Beiner. Stuart Barnes, who has made countless thousands laugh, is in a class by himself as a singing comedian. He has successfully baffled all imitators and is indisputably supreme in his line of work. Grace De Mar, the winsome, piquant, arch and vivacious singing comedienne, brings with her new songs and enlivens her performance with interesting characterizations picked from every-day life. Billy Frawley and Edna Louise, comedians of great ability, will appear in a one-act playlet by Jack Lait entitled "Seven A. M." They respectively impersonate a night clerk and a cigar stand girl in a hotel and to them is entrusted sparkling and witty dialogue which they do full justice to. Jane Barber and Jerome Jackson indulge in wit, repartee and song and are responsible for a quarter of an hour's hearty laughter. Howard's Spectacle introduces a number of trained Shetland ponies and terriers who accomplish remarkable feats. Meredith and Snoozer, a dog and a man, contribute one of the most novel acts in vaudeville. Snoozer is a fine bull dog, possessed of accomplishments almost human. He apparently understands every word Meredith addresses him for he answers the question put to him and obeys with alacrity the commands given him. The Musical Hunters, consisting of Mr. and Miss Hunter are skilled musicians who perform on the violin and bells, give a duet in brass and conclude with what they appropriately call "A Musical Hunting Trip Through the Forest." In this expedition Mr. Hunter conducts with a violin and Miss Hunter imitates birds, beasts, the whistling of the wind, the rushing of the brook, the galloping of horses and the blacksmith hammering at his anvil and blowing the bellows at his forge. Hyams and McIntyre in their successful comedietta "Maybloom" will be the only holdover.

BURLESON'S REPORT.

The labor sections of Postmaster General Burleson's annual report sounds like Judge Gary's testimony before the Senate committee that probed the steel strike.

The post head declares that trade unions in his department "are fast becoming a menace to public welfare and should no longer be tolerated or condoned." He would make it unlawful for these employees to join a labor organization, but he would permit them to unite "for their social and general welfare, to appear before committees of Congress and to furnish information concerning the postal service of which they may have knowledge." He favors repealing the anti-gag law of 1912, which now permits employees to petition Senators and Representatives.

Under Burleson's plan the postal workers would organize a beneficial or social organization, and submit grievances to him. If he decided that "they may have a knowledge" of these grievances, they could present them to Congress.

With regulation anti-union logic the postmaster general condemns unions of postal employees and then has this to say of the men and women who constitute the membership of these organizations:

"Postmasters and postal employees generally have responded cheerfully to these numerous demands upon and extraneous duties required of

them, evidencing at all times a worthy spirit of loyalty and patriotism."

Burleson does not acknowledge that the postal service is weakened because of his general labor policy, but national lawmakers are supposed to read between the lines of that portion of his report which recommends most "careful attention to the appointment and training of employees with a view to again building up a force of unquestioned efficiency."

McGUIRE TO RETIRE.

M. J. McGuire has announced that when the shipyard strike has been won and the men are back at work at the increased wage demanded and under union conditions, he will retire from the office of business agent of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, which he has held for eight years.

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES.

The San Francisco Labor Council has named the following committee to investigate the charges made by members of the Tailors' Union that a prominent merchant tailoring firm is having its work done by Chinese: Thomas P. Garity, W. J. Wilkinson, Frank McGovern, W. G. Desepte and George Flatley.

The committee met Tuesday night in the Labor Temple, and representatives of the Tailors' Union and the merchant tailors involved were present.

The tailor directly concerned has repeatedly denied that he is having his work done by Chinese.

The Labor Council has decided to make its own investigation, the results of which will be made public.

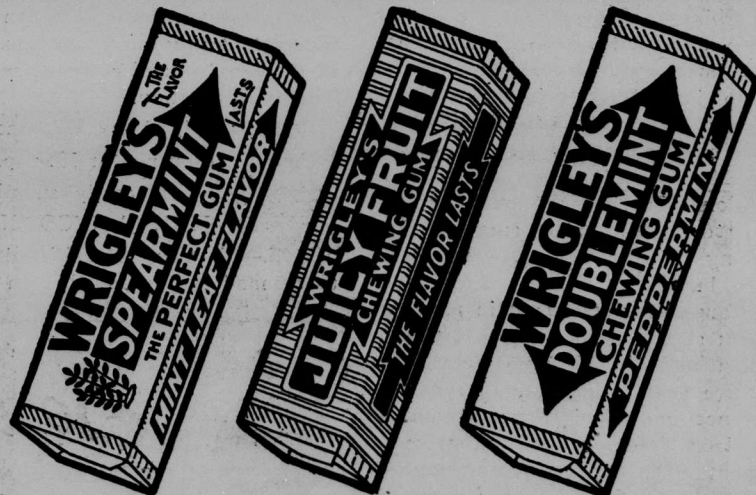
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5^c a package
before the war

5^c a package
during the war

5^c a package
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THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting, Dec. 12, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Chauffeurs, K. C. Meyers, vice W. J. Pickard. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for unions on strike: Chauffeurs, Sausage Makers, Garment Workers, Barbers, Ice Wagon Drivers, Waiters, Ladies Garment Workers, Retail Clerks, Glass Blowers, Cemetery Workers, Gas Workers, Trackmen, Sugar Workers, Milk Drivers, Bulletin Chapel, Hatters, Laundry Workers, Street Carmen, Asphalt Workers, Sail Makers, Frank Ferguson, Bookbinders, Hospital Stewards, from the Hindustani Association, inclosing resolutions thanking the Organized Labor of the United States and to every individual member for their support in this important fight against the deportation of their members. From the Board of Education, stating that the Board would meet on Tuesday, at ten o'clock, and will listen to arguments on the subject matter of Council's communication. From Congressman Nolan, inclosing letter from the War Department with reference to the alleged action of General Wood at Gary, Indiana. From Mayor Rolph, acknowledging receipt of resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Teachers Federation. From Tailors No. 80, thanking affiliated unions for donations.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting a boycott on the Acme Cash Store, 10th Avenue and Geary Street. From Joint Council of Teamsters, endorsing wage scale of Milk Wagon Drivers. From Retail Clerks No. 432, complaint against several firms in Mission District. From Labor League of Ex-Service Men, requesting approval of their organization. From William Randolph Hearst, telegram with reference to the News Writers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From H. L. Tucker, requesting permission for Margaret Harrington Stanislawsky to address the Council on the matter of political prisoners on Alcatraz Island.

Request Complied With—From Trackmen's Union, requesting Council to use its efforts to have the Belt Railroad pay the same wages to its employees as the Municipal Railway does.

Communication—From Kelleher & Browne, Merchant Tailors, inclosing affidavits which disprove charges made that they were having their work made by Chinese. Moved that the matter be laid over one week until Delegate Trummer is present; amendment—that a committee of five be appointed to investigate original charges; amendment carried by a vote of 101 in favor, 39 against. The chair appointed Delegates Garity, Wilkinson, McGovern, Desepte and Flatley.

Reports of Unions—Butchers are making splendid progress in organizing all elements; Fair Market continuing to buy meat in Chinatown; have withdrawn butchers. Riggers and Steve-dores thanked Council for statement in paper in defense of union; some foremen have formed a new organization and signed agreement with Employers for five years; union stands ready to go into conference and effect a settlement of present strike. Iron Trades are still on strike to enforce agreement made by employers; employers still advertising for help and have sued for an injunction to restrain the unions; requested unions to contribute liberally. Hospital Stew-

ards have contributed \$50 to unions on strike. Barbers have contributed \$900.00 to striking unions. Street Carmen are meeting with success in their agitation to patronize the Municipal Railroad; are opposed to discontinuing transfers to Kearny and Market and at Polk and Geary Streets. Tailors still on strike; no officer getting any salary. Bakers, Latin Bakeries still unfair; National Biscuit Company unfair.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button when making purchases.

Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Cooks' Union. In the matter of the wage scale of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, the President and Secretary were instructed to co-operate with the union in establishing said scale. The President and Secretary were instructed to attend conference with Milk Dealers and report to the Council. In the matter of the application for boycott on the Steffens and Shuey firms, committee recommended that the Council declare its intention levying a boycott on said firms. Report of Committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—A delegation from the Housewives League appeared before your committee and requested co-operation of the Council, and were informed that whenever the League has any concrete proposals to submit to Council same will be given due consideration and if deemed practical given such support as the Council might be able to give. In the matter of complaint of Carpenters No. 483, concerning the violations of theatre and moving picture ordinances. In order to secure better enforcement thereof of said ordinances, committee recommended that the secretary of the Council address a communication to the Chief of Police requesting him to issue orders for the strict enforcement of said ordinances. In the matter of communication from Attorney W. H. Mahoney of Larkspur, submitting a bill to define and prohibit profiteering in the common necessities of life, your committee recommended that the secretary address a communication to the Governor recommending to him, that in the case an extra session be called, to include in such call the subject of legislation in behalf of consumers.

Report concurred in.

Anti-Emporium League—Submitted a report of its work and requested the Council to send out a circular letter to every union in San Francisco and vicinity notifying them of said boycott, and further communications be forwarded to all Central Bodies and Building Trade Councils, requesting them to endorse the boycott against the Emporium and place same on their respective unfair lists. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Congressman John I. Nolan made a splendid address pointing out the doings of the law makers at Washington and covering many phases of the industrial question.

Receipts—\$4,088.40. **Expenses**—\$5,536.81.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

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Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.
JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets \$60,509,192.14
Deposits 57,125,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds 2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund 306,852.44

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GREAT BRITAIN IS BANKRUPT.

By Richard Caverly.

Great Britain is pictured as "still deep in the fog." It has been added that there is an inclination to evade or postpone adequate consideration for the emergency. A grave factor in this has been labor, with its recurrent demands for nationalization. This was illustrated in declarations that the mines of England with 1,300,000 men at work last summer were producing barely two-thirds the amount of coal that was dug the year before by 500,000 men. For the year the estimated production is but 183,000,000 tons, which is 9,000,000 below her own normal needs, where in 1913 she exported 100,000,000 tons.

This situation is charged directly to the "limitation of effort" to which Mr. Hoover makes repeated references in his memorandum. The hopeful sign in England it is said is that labor is coming to understand the danger of this theory of limitation. The transport workers, who voted by a 90 per cent majority in favor of nationalization of industry, have reconsidered by as large a majority. This is said to have been frankly because of their realization that with progress toward nationalization there came a definite corresponding decrease in production, and that decrease in production meant only "cutting their own throats."

The most significant item of news from many points of view, to be found anywhere in the world today is in a "box" as journalists call it, published regularly at the head of the editorial column of the London Daily Mail:

The Road to Ruin.

Based on Mr. Chamberlain's statement, July 31:
Daily expenditure£4,440,000
Daily revenue 2,335,200

Deficit.....£2,104,800

The London Daily Mail is owned by Lord Northcliffe, who is the head and inspiration of much of the pro-English propaganda in the United States. Inasmuch as the United States has loaned millions of dollars to Great Britain, and bonds of Great Britain are actively on this country's market, this item is of intense interest to Americans.

Taxes on incomes and profits in England today are much higher than in the United States. An income of five thousand dollars pays a tax of approximately four shillings on the pound; that is, two-fifths of the income. An Englishman with an income equalizing five thousand dollars in our money pays one thousand dollars to the government.

The English people incontestably cannot be taxed much more heavily. The present taxes cannot be continued indefinitely without producing trouble. If England cannot increase taxes and does not reduce expenses, it does not require an expert accountant to foresee the inevitable.

Immediate increase in commercial production might partially restore the balance, but England is not recovering from the war as rapidly as we are. In spite of the labor unrest and strikes which trouble us at present, we are producing. We are selling more to other countries than we are buying; we have money in the bank. England is buying more than it is selling and spending twice as much per day on its government as it is taking in.

London, Nov. 17 (Associated Press)—Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons today during the debate on Russia, dwelt upon the complexity of the problem.

"In whichever direction we go," he said, "we are marching into a fog." Reverting to the general question of Russia, the Premier referred to the operations of Admiral Kolchak, and emphasized the enormous distances and the difficulty of England helping Kolchak. "There are countries," he declared, "in much better position to

help Kolchak than we. These powers are next door. They are in the alliance. I do not wish to be considered as criticising them, but if there has been a failure it is not our failure."

Pointing out that nobody knows what Central Russia wants, and that any attacks upon Bolshevism carried beyond a certain point have failed, the Premier declared that, with Great Britain's own burdens it is quite impossible to go on financing civil war in Russia indefinitely. "Our own country is our first concern," he said, "and there is no surer road to Bolshevism at home than financial bankruptcy. We have contributed more to anti-Bolshevist elements in Russia than France, Japan and America put together. I boast of it because it was an obligation of honor for us." Mr. Lloyd George admitted the accuracy of the French press report that France and England are in agreement to withhold further supplies from Russia because, as he explained, it is impossible further to burden the French taxpayer. Dilating upon the almost insuperable difficulties of formulating a policy when on one side there are anti-Bolshevists, like Kolchak and Denikine, fighting to reknit and reunite powerful Russia, and on the other side border states equally anti-Bolshevist seeking their own independence, and therefore the disintegration of Russia, the Premier went on: "We are faced by three claims for intervention. The first and second are Russia and Armenia,—and those opposing intervention in Russia advocate intervention in Armenia. Armenia is a good cause, and Britain is one land able to restore a semblance of justice and good government. But can we do all these things, considering our great burdens."

In an effort to bring about realization of its vastness a statistician has made a compilation for a financial newspaper of what the British war debt really means in terms with which we are familiar. Some of the most impressive of his comparisons follow:

Forty billions of dollars means the total British exports for thirteen years, at full production.

Or the cost of 900 steel works as big as Krupp's.

It is three times the value of Italy.

Or the cost of 315 Panama canals.

Or the profits of Monte Carlo for 6300 years.

Or the assets of twenty Steel Trusts.

Or \$10,000 for every letter in the Bible.

Or nine times all the gold in the world.

Or \$25 apiece for every member of the human race.

Or \$4500 for every British family.

Or \$500 for every acre in Great Britain.

Or the savings of the United States for the last one hundred years.

Or as much as 70 clerks can count in 70 years.

Or enough gold, if beaten out, to cover 14,000 square miles.

Or as much gold as can be carried by 1,600,000 men, each carrying 100 pounds of the yellow metal.

Marching three abreast and five feet apart, this procession of gold bearers would reach 520

miles—from London to Aberdeen, or from Boston to the White House.

Eighty thousand tons of gold! That is the debt owed by the British Isle. Measured in our money it means approximately \$40,000,000,000. Like a towering mountain, it would seem to block the way to British progress.

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FORD SISTERS present "The Frolic of 1920," with Their Own Orchestra; STUART BARNES, Singing Comedian; GRACE DE MAR, presenting "The Eternal Feminine"; BILLY FRAWLEY & EDNA LOUISE, in "Seven A. M."; JANE BARBER & JEROME JACKSON, Just Mirth and Melody; HOWARD'S SPECTACLE; MEREDITH AND SNOOZER, The Intellectual Bulldog; MUSICAL HUNTERS presenting "The Huntsman's Dream"; HYAMS & McINTYRE in a Model Playlet "May-bloom."

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
**Monotype Machines.
†Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. 48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The. 112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. 340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips. 515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N. 440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie. 370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. 346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(93) California Printing Co. 165 Jessie
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae. 1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co. 3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Co. 59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press. 275 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co. 818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. 565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie
(158) *Hansen Printing Co. 584 California
(60) *Hinton, W. M. 641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(84) Liberty Press. 25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T. 3390 Eighteenth
(23) *Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C. 485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. 363 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company. 440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co. 1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H. 5716 Geary
(52) *Overland Publishing Co. 259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co. 565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden Co. 509-521 Howard
(88) *Polyglot Printing Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(143) *Progress Printing Co. 516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros. 513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co. 641 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press. 461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press. 69 Turk
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.
(187) *Town Talk Press. 88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co. 1105 Mission
(35) *Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley. 343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. 442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J. 45 Ecker
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. 515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. 560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L. 340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B. 440 Sansome

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C. 675 Stevenson

LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (158) Hansen Printing Co. 584 California

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(139) *Blon, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin. 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise. 3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter. 259 Minna
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish. 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A. 245 Mission
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co. 211 Stevenson
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros. 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Monday's issue of the Daily Journal of Commerce marked the passing of the ownership and control from Justus S. Wardell, collector of internal revenue, to Andrew M. Lawrence. Wardell has conducted the paper for more than twenty-two years. Hereafter the word "daily" will be dropped and the publication is to be called the Journal of Commerce. It will continue as a commercial newspaper for the business world, according to announcement. In its statement of policy is an announcement that the publication will be independent in politics and "will serve the general interests of all decent people." The statement also contains this announcement: "The Journal of Commerce holds that the closed shop can never be an American institution; that it is the dream of self-centered fanatics who would erect the interests of a few on the ruins of the interests of all." The members of San Francisco Typographical Union, while not concerned particularly with editorial policies of any publication, or the opinions of

Brunswick

**New Method—
Better Tone**

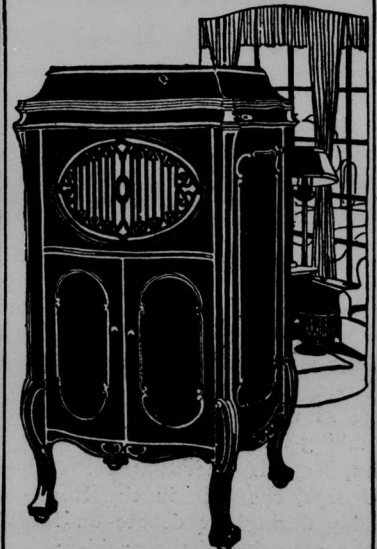
THE Brunswick's new Method of Reproduction assures tone hitherto impossible. And each record is played at its best.

Just a turn of the hand adapts the "Ultona" reproducer to any make of record—presenting the proper diaphragm and needle; its exact position on the record; the precise pressure.

No other phonograph offers the advantages of The Brunswick. Hear it before you buy.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Manufacturers — Est. 1845
623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1415

publishers, as such, will watch with absorbing interest the application of the new policy.

According to estimates of the New York branch of the Printers League of America, the recent strike in the printing industry of New York City, which has just been ended, caused the loss of approximately \$3,500,000 in wages to 1000 of the strikers, who earned from \$40 to \$75 per week; among the employers one plant alone places losses at \$300,000. More than 250 shops were affected by the strike.

William R. Meredith, proofreader, employed in the office of the Rincon Publishing Company for many years past, has secured passage and passports and will leave for Buenos Aires, Argentina, next week. He intends to stop at Balboa, Panama, and Valparaiso, Chile, en route. The tide of immigration to South American countries is said to be greater than ever before.

The United Typothetae of America, closed shop branch, has notified President Marsden G. Scott of the International Typographical Union of the following action had at its recent convention in New York City:

"Whereas, The National Joint Conference Council composed on the one hand of duly accredited representatives of the United Typothetae of America, Closed Shop Branch, the Printers' League of America, the International Association of Electrotypers, and on the other hand of the presidents of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Electrotypers' Union and the International Bookbinders' Union, at a meeting held in Chicago April 23, 1919, mutually agreed to recommend to their various bodies the adoption of the forty-four hour week on May 1, 1921.

"Resolved, By the Closed Shop Branch of the United Typothetae of America, in annual convention assembled in New York on September 15, 1919, in accordance with the intent expressed by the National Joint Conference Council, that we hereby agree to the introduction of the forty-four hour week in the Closed Shop Branch on May 1, 1921."

The stated meeting of the union for December

will be held next Sunday, at the Labor Temple at 1 o'clock p. m. Business of more than ordinary importance will be up for consideration and a full attendance is desired.

Superintendent John C. Daley of the Union Printers' Home, in a recent communication acknowledging the Christmas donation of this union to its members residents of that institution says: "This money will be given to each of the gentlemen named. Mr. Hartman is in pretty fair health; Mr. Orr's condition is such that he had to be removed to the hospital, although he is able to be up and around. Mr. Walsh is just about holding his own."

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: Frank Murphy of the plumbers, George E. Southern of the carpenters, John A. Etter of the electrical workers, John B. Stone of the machinists, Peter Farren of the marine firemen, Jack Cameron of the stonecutters.

GLOVE WORKERS.

The Glove Workers Union reports that the demand for union-made gloves bearing the label of the organization is not what it should be in such a strong union city as San Francisco has the reputation of being. The union is urging all trade unionists to demand the union label when purchasing gloves.

Customer—Here, what is the meaning of this? I don't mean to be shaved by this kid!

Barber—It's only my own youngster. I let him have a bit of fun today, sir, because it's his birthday.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

An army mule at one of the cantonments "went west." The private who had charge of the last rites had to fill out the regulation form, and came across the suggestion, "Disposition of carcass." After a moment's thought Sammie wrote on the blank line:

"Mean and deceitful."—Dallas Holland's Magazine.

LAST CHANCE TO GET LIQUOR IS HERE

For those who enjoy a good glass of beer or stronger drink, there is one chance left for them to gratify their desire. The only way that this may be accomplished is to make it yourself. Home brewing and the making of strong liquors without the use of stills or machinery is as yet in its infancy in this country. In Europe, however, it is a daily task of the average housekeeper. To meet the demand for a reliable book of instructions and recipes for the Home Making of Liquor, a Master Brewer has revealed his priceless formulas and trade secrets in a new, copyrighted book—"SECRETS OF HOME BREWING." This wonderful book contains OVER 200 of the choicest professional recipes and full instructions for the making in your own kitchen of beer, wines, gin and whiskey. These beverages can be easily and successfully made from farm products, with ordinary kitchen utensils. The present Prohibition Laws allow the advertisement,

sale and shipment of this book thru the mails. But not after the National Prohibition Law becomes effective, on January 16th, next. Every day that passes without your having this wonderful book means that you are missing one of the joys of life—a good glass of beer or whiskey. And remember that the sale of this book will shortly be stopped. This in itself should be sufficient recommendation that "SECRETS OF HOME BREWING" is the real goods. No matter what formulas you have tried before, you will find something new and different in this book, which will more than repay you for its cost. Until January 16th, 1920, we will mail this book, prepaid, in plain wrapper, anywhere in the U. S. or Canada. Rush One Dollar to EXPERT FORMULA COMPANY, 1772 BROADWAY, DEPT. L. C., DENVER, COLORADO. All formulas guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

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Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
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Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

SAVE ONE-HALF CHRISTMAS STOCK NOW IN

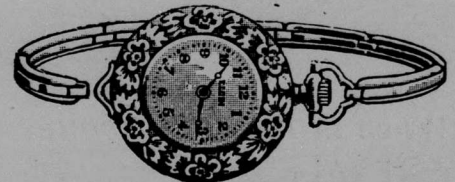
A Small Deposit Will Secure Any Article
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES,
SILVERWARE, ETC.

A FEW SAMPLES:

Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard
and Omega Watches.

Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.		Cutto
7 Jewelled American make, regular price.....	\$2.50	\$ 1.49
18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	5.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	6.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	28.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	35.00	20.00
23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	45.00	25.00

Elgin and Waltham Ladies' Wrist Watches \$13 and up
\$10 and up—Ladies' Solid Gold Watches



Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavalliers, Brooches and
Stick Pins.

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Yosemite Beer on
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CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE

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Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

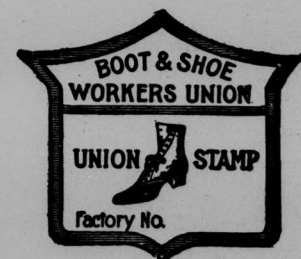
If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it
bears a plain and readable impression
of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

Give Shoes for Christmas!

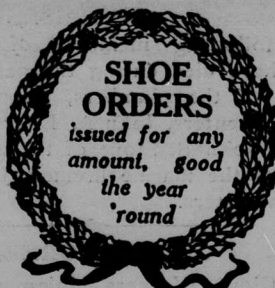


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for the entire family at
Most Reasonable Prices.



When in DOUBT About SIZE or STYLE
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The
Union
Shoe
Store

GROCERY CLERKS.

The Retail Grocery Clerks' Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, M. King; first vice-president, J. R. Lengwinat; second vice-president, Albert Groth; corresponding and financial secretary and business agent, W. G. Desepte; recording secretary, Tina Fosen; treasurer, J. H. Laird; guide, F. Leslie; guard, A. N. Seslia; trustee, C. F. Carpenter; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Tina Fosen, M. King, A. N. Seslia; delegates to Label Section, W. G. Desepte and F. D. Lewis.

The union is assessing male members 50 cents a week and female members 25 cents a week for the general strike fund of the Labor Council.

Groceries will be closed all day on Christmas and New Year's days.

SHIPFITTERS' BALL.

Shipfitters and Helpers' Union is to give a grand entertainment and ball on the evening of Tuesday, January 13th, at National Hall, Sixteenth and Mission Streets. An elaborate program is being arranged by the committee on arrangements and the committee promises that those who attend will get their money's worth and have no cause to regret having spent the evening with them.

Demand the union label on all purchases.

ELECT OFFICERS.

The Municipal Trackmen's Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, J. McCarthy; vice-president, A. O'Brien; recording secretary, W. Kearny; financial secretary, F. Ferguson; treasurer, J. Phelan; collector, J. Hasmer; conductor, D. Myers; warden, J. Dolan; executive board, F. Ferguson, J. Phelan, D. Lucey, D. Callaghan, P. Curry; trustees, W. Honan, W. Castro, D. Myers; delegates to Labor Council, F. Ferguson, W. Eisbert; delegates to Central Service Council, W. Eisbert and A. O'Brien.

At its last meeting the union initiated twelve candidates, donated \$200 to the striking riggers and stevedores, and \$40 to the family of a member who is ill.

BARBERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Barbers' Union No. 148 has elected these officers: President, O. E. Freeman; vice-president, Daniel F. Tattenham; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Baker; recorder, J. V. Ducoing; guide, George Borges; guardian, John Rausch; finance committee, P. C. Keltner, Harry Cullen; business agents, George W. Price, Fred Smith; delegates to Labor Council, R. H. Baker, O. E. Freeman, H. Hilker, J. E. Jewell, L. Keller, G. W. Price, F. Smith, D. F. Tattenham.

Demand the union label on all purchases.

NO STRIKE HERE THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A
UNION SHOP

Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONGRESSMAN NOLAN SPEAKS.

Last Friday evening the Labor Council had the pleasure of listening to an address by Congressman John I. Nolan, who has been in the city during the past three weeks in an endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the metal trades strike. Congressman Nolan returned to the city fresh from a victory gained in Washington over those who desired to curb labor's right to strike through the Esch railroad bill. Congressman Nolan, who is now chairman of the labor group in Congress led the fight to have the bill so amended as to remove the anti-strike provisions and the Washington papers say that never before was a fight more ably led and the provisions against strikes were stricken from the measure.

"I cannot see any success for a national labor party during the present century," declared Congressman Nolan.

"I am opposed to any third political party unless that party is made up of real progressives who will give labor a square deal.

"I believe that labor should play common sense, practical politics. It should endeavor to elect to office men who will give labor justice. Labor should not quibble about what party a man belongs to. The thing that should concern labor is a candidate's attitude toward labor and the things that labor stands for.

"I hope that the American Federation of Labor conference that opened in Washington today will decide upon a political program, non-partisan in character, which will insure the election to Congress next fall of men who will give labor a square deal.

"If labor can elect twenty real labor men to Congress, the old political parties will be quick to recognize labor's power and will write into their party platforms anything that labor wants."

Referring to the social unrest in this country, Nolan said that "profiteering is the root of all evil." He emphatically declared that "we will have no industrial peace, no happiness or contentment in the United States until the profiteers and the speculators in foodstuffs and other necessities of life are sent to jail and kept there.

"We don't need any additional laws with which to prosecute the profiteers," said Nolan. "We have the necessary laws and they should be enforced."

Nolan expressed the hope that drastic anti-strike legislation will not be enacted by Congress.

In discussing the shipyard and metal trades strike in the San Francisco bay district, Nolan said:

"Whether an honorable settlement can be reached for all parties now on strike is hard to tell, but have not yet lost hope of getting such a settlement." Nolan said that the Molders' Union will go along with the rest of the trades on strike until an honorable settlement is made for all trades.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 has elected the following officers: President, Thomas Dodge; vice-president, Ollie Cullen; corresponding secretary and business agent, James Dunn; financial secretary, Nick Garrett; recording secretary, J. Bennett; treasurer, H. Lang; sergeant-at-arms, Robert McCabe.

The newly elected officers will be installed at the meeting to be held on January 5.



Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug

Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago